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ABSTRACT

Questions and answers on reaching National Education Goal 6 are presented in this document. The six National Education goals for the year 2000 are stated, followed by the America 2000 strategy. The introduction briefly discusses substance abuse and school violence. The document presents questions and answers on these topics: (1) What is a drug-free school? (2) What is a violence-free school? (3) How can it be determined how severe the drug and violence problem is? (4) How can the use of drugs in school be prevented? (5) What should be included in the school's policy on violence and drugs? (6) Should the policy address alcohol and tobacco? (7) What do teachers need to know to combat alcohol and drug use and violent behavior? (8) How are students best taught about drugs and alcohol? (9) What role should parents play? (10) How should the community be involved? (11) Where can schools be found that have been successful in reducing drug use? (12) How can colleges and universities help? (13) What statistics are available on drug use, school crime, and violence among students? (14) What Federal resources are available for anti-drug and violence efforts? (15) Are there requirements to be met before receiving federal funds? and (16) How will schools measure progress in addressing Goal Six? An appendix lists schools recognized by the Drug-Free School Recognition Program and Regional Representatives of the Secretary of Education. (ABL)

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Resource Document

SCHOOLS FREE OF DRUGS AND VIOLENCE

Questions and Answers on Reaching National Education Goal 6:

"By the Year 2000, every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning."

CG024768

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Office of Educational Research and Improvement
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SCHOOLS FREE OF DRUGS AND VIOLENCE

Questions and Answers on Reaching National Education Goal 6:

"By the Year 2000, every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning."

This publication is one of a number of resources the Department of Education has put together for schools and communities across the nation who are trying to meet the six national education goals. Here we present answers to questions we've often heard asked about Goal 6. In addition to the sources listed here, you may also contact one of the Secretary's Regional Representatives (listed at the end of this document) or call the America 2000 phone bank at 1-800-USA-LEARN (1-800-872-5327), in the District of Columbia call 401-3132.

U.S. Department of Education
Resource Team on National Education Goal 6
Room 3127
400 Maryland Ave., SW
Washington, D.C. 20202

The National Education Goals

In September, 1989, President George Bush and all 50 of the nation's governors gathered in Charlottesville, Virginia for a historic educational summit. There for the first time in the nation's history, they established an ambitious set of six national education goals. The six goals for the year 2000 are:

1. *All children in America will start school ready to learn.*

2. *The high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.*

3. *American students will leave grades four, eight, and twelve having demonstrated competency in challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, history, and geography; and school in America will ensure that all students learn to use their minds well so they will be prepared for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment in our modern economy.*

4. *U.S. students will be first in the world in science and mathematics achievement.*

5. *Every American will be literate and will possess knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.*

6. *Every school in America will be free of drugs and violence and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.*

The America 2000 Strategy

To help communities create the best schools in the world for all our children and to move the nation toward the national goals, President Bush launched America 2000, a national strategy to revolutionize American education, community by community, school by school. America 2000 embraces four revolutionary ideas:

- *World Class Standards and a voluntary system of national examinations*
- *Break-the-Mold New American Schools*
- *Cutting red tape for teachers and principals*
- *Giving families more choices of all schools*

At the heart of America 2000 is the President's challenge to every town, city, and neighborhood in the nation to become an America 2000 community by:

- *Adopting the National Education Goals as their own*
- *Developing a community-wide strategy to achieve them*
- *Designing a report card to measure results*
- *Planning for and supporting a break-the-mold New American School*

As of October, 1992, more than 2,000 communities across the nation have joined the movement to transform education for their children.

For more information about how you can get involved in America 2000, call 1-800-USA-LEARN (1-800-872-5327). (in the Washington, DC area, call 401-2000.)

National Goal 6: **The Challenge**

Schools Where Learning Can Happen

To be able to learn and grow, children need to be healthy and secure. Yet many of the nation's youth are victims of substance abuse and violence. While drug and alcohol use among students has steadily declined in recent years, a substantial portion of high school seniors, 17 percent, say they have taken an illegal drug within the last 30 days. Perhaps more significantly, 57 percent report having used alcohol within the last 30 days, and 32 percent said they had consumed five drinks in a row within the previous two weeks.

School has also become less safe for many young children. Thirty-eight percent of high school seniors say they have been threatened at school within the past year; 20 percent were injured. Forty-two percent were the victims of theft, and 29 percent had their possessions vandalized. About a third of all high school teachers feel they have little or no control over students in their classrooms.

Today, however, communities across the nation are mobilizing to rid their schools of the influences of drugs and violence. They are creating communities where learning can happen, where children are safe and healthy. While progress is often slow and difficult, these communities have proven it can be done with the enthusiastic and determined involvement of everyone.

The America 2000 strategy, with its four part community challenge, offers a framework through which you can mobilize your community and create your own strategies for achieving Goal 6. We won't tell you what to do, but we will be there to support and encourage you.

What is a drug-free school?

Drug-free schools are those that have eliminated drug use among their students and staff. These schools have successfully:

- **Assessed** and **monitored** their drug problem.
- Implemented and enforced a ***policy against drug and alcohol use***.
- Developed and implemented a ***drug education curriculum***.
- ***Trained teachers and staff*** to combat drugs.
- Involved and educated ***parents***.
- Enlisted the help of ***community groups*** and ***government agencies***.

What is a violence-free school?

While every school will always have discipline problems, violence-free schools are those where students and staff are not subject to physical attacks or threats.

How can we determine how severe our drug and violence problem is?

To evaluate and then monitor their ***drug problem***, schools may want to:

- Conduct periodic, anonymous ***surveys*** of students and school personnel, asking them questions like:
  - How often do you use drugs or alcohol?
  - How easy is it to obtain drugs in school?
  - How often have you been a victim of crime?
  - How safe do you feel at school?
- Ask local ***law enforcement officials*** what drugs are commonly available in the neighborhood and where they are sold.
- Keep complete ***records*** of drug use, drug sales, violent episodes, arrests, and survey results in the school to track your progress. Make this information available to the police and the public.
- ***Discuss the problem*** with parents, teachers, health care workers, the police, and judicial officials on a regular basis to gain their insights into the problem.

To evaluate their ***violence problem***, schools may want to conduct a ***school safety assessment***. A comprehensive school safety assessment includes a careful examination of such things as:

- The most common ***types*** of violence and ***how often*** they occur.

- How school personnel enforce school policies and deal with violent students.
- How well the school and community cooperate with the police.
- How well students get along with each other and with the staff.
- Social characteristics of the school and neighborhood that contribute to crime.
- How employee recruitment, selection, supervision, and training contribute to school safety.
- Contingency plans the school has to respond to emergencies.
- How well the school's educational program and student extracurricular activities contribute to a positive school climate.

To get more information about conducting a school safety assessment, contact the National School Safety Center, listed on page 16.

How do we prevent the use of drugs in our schools?

The way to combat drugs is with a comprehensive strategy:

- First, ***set goals*** for the school (for example, drug use will be cut in half by the end of the year) and establish ways to measure progress toward them.
- Use every opportunity at each grade level to ***teach kids that drug use is wrong and harmful***. Make drug education an important part of the curriculum.
- ***Attack the drug problem at its roots*** by establishing high standards for learning, instilling character and self worth in children, providing them with good role models, involving them in worthwhile activities, and expanding their opportunities for the future.
- Recruit ***college students and community members*** to serve as ***tutors*** and ***mentors***.
- Provide ***counseling*** and form ***support groups***.
- Expand ***opportunities for the non-college bound*** by offering apprenticeship and tech prep programs in high school.
- Host ***drug-free social activities***.
- Involve students and others in ***community service and neighborhood improvement projects***.
- Offer ***alternative education programs*** for students with drug addictions or behavioral problems.
- ***Give students a role, too.*** Allow them to help:

- Develop school policy.
- Plan, organize, and participate in drug and violence free social events.
- Operate drug education and prevention courses.
- Lead student support groups.
- Serve as judges and mediators student disciplinary panels.
- *Evaluate your progress* on a regular basis. Decide what parts of the strategy are working and which could be improved.

What should we include in the school's policy on violence and drugs?

A good drug policy is a ***strict no use policy*** that states that the unlawful possession, use, promotion, distribution, or sale of any amounts of all drugs—including alcohol and tobacco—will not be tolerated on school grounds and at school functions, and that it applies to students, school staff, and anyone attending school functions. Similar language should be included regarding violence. The policy should also include:

- A formal statement that ***the use of illegal drugs and the unlawful possession and use of alcohol are wrong and harmful*** (with similar statements about acts of violence).
- The *school's goals* for reducing drug use and violence.
- Definitions of ***what constitutes a drug offense or a violent act,*** as well as other key terms.
- Clear statement of ***when and where the policy applies.***
- Mention of ***who is responsible for implementing and enforcing*** the policy.
- *Sanctions* appropriate to the seriousness of the violation, with repeat or more serious offenses subject to increasingly severe measures. Examples include parent conferences, conflict resolution, peer mentor- ship programs, referral to counseling and treatment, mandatory participation in drug education and prevention classes, support groups, or community service, before or after school detention, in school or out of school suspension, placement in an alternative education program, expulsion, termination of school employees.
- *Procedures* for
  - *Documenting and recording* all violations.
  - *Reporting* all violations of the law to the police.
  - ***Locker searches, drug testing, suspensions, and expulsions*** consistent with legal requirements for due process, reasonable suspicion, search and seizure, and

confidentiality.

- *Notifying parents.*
- *Drug intervention*—and referral for treatment—for students in all grades.
- *Informing students, staff and faculty, and parents* of the policy;
- *Evaluating* and *updating* the policy.

The best policies are those that are developed with input from faculty, staff, parents, students, law enforcement, and members of the community.

Examples of effective school drug and violence policies can be obtained by contacting schools recognized by the Department of Education's Drug-Free School Recognition Program. A list of schools recognized in recent years is included in the appendix.

Should the policy address alcohol and tobacco?

Yes, there is significant evidence to suggest that the use of these drugs at early ages can lead to the use of other illegal drugs. Those who abuse alcohol and tobacco also run the risk of severe health problems. Alcohol is the drug of choice among high school students and its use is illegal in all states for persons under 21 years of age. The use of tobacco is illegal in most states for those under the age of 18.

What do teachers need to know to combat alcohol and drug use and violent behavior?

Dealing with violence

- *Classroom management skills,* such as:
- *Resolving a disagreement peacefully.*
- *Breaking up a fight.*
- Dealing with *a weapon-wielding student*
- Dealing with *a serious habitual offender or gang member.*
- Preventing or managing *crisis situations* in the school.
- Recognizing *gang activity.*
- The *legal rights and duties* of students and teachers.

Combatting alcohol and drug abuse

Teachers should know how to:

- Detect *the early warning signs* of drug and alcohol use.
- Approach *parents* about their child's abuse problem.
- Take advantage of *community resources.*

- Work *lessons about drugs* into the regular curriculum.

- Develop *character* in students and encourage positive behavior.

How do we best teach students about drugs and alcohol?

The most important goal of any drug prevention curriculum should be to impress on students that the unlawful use of drugs and alcohol is wrong and harmful. It should also teach children how to say no to drugs and to value and maintain personal health.

Communities may find the following resources from the Department of Education helpful in developing a curriculum:

Drug Prevention Curricula: A Guide to Selection and Implementation

Learning to Live Drug Free: A Curriculum Model for Prevention

Success Stories from Drug-Free Schools: A Guide for Educators, Parents, and Policymakers.

All three are available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) by calling 1-800-SAY-NO-TO.

What role should parents play?

Successful drug-free schools involve parents as much as possible. Parents are crucial to any effort to keep kids drug free and safe.

- Allow parents a role in *developing school policy.*

- Provide them with *information* on:

  - The *effects* of drug use, abuse, and dependency.

  - Ways to *identify drug problems* and how to get people into treatment.

  - Where to go for *diagnosis and treatment.*

  - *Laws* and *school policies* regarding tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs, school disciplinary rules, and the consequences of breaking them.

  - Encourage them to ***teach a strong anti-drug message*** to their children, and to set a good example themselves.

  - Help them to ***reenforce positive behavior*** and ***impose appropriate penalties for poor behavior.***

  - Create opportunities for parents to ***share experiences*** and ***support one another.***

For more information about involving and educating parents, refer to *Growing Up Drug Free: A Parent's Guide to Prevention,* published by the Department of Education and available from the National Clearinghouse for Alco-

hol and Drug Information, 1-800-SAY-NO-TO.

How should the community be involved?

Since children spend 91 percent of their time away from school, keeping kids drug free and safe requires community-wide teamwork. Everyone needs to be involved: parents, teachers, principals, law enforcement and the judicial system, treatment centers, businesses, churches, civic groups, health and social service agencies.

- ***Police officers*** can inform school staff about crime and drugs in the community, teach them how to deal with violent students, and suggest ways to make the school safer.

- ***Businesses*** can help spread the anti-drug message, provide mentors, and set a good example by making their workplaces drug free.

- ***Churches, boys and girls clubs, the city park system, and college student organizations*** can operate before and after school activities to keep children away from bad influences and show they can have a good time without drugs.

- ***Community service groups*** and ***local government agencies*** can offer counseling, treatment, medical care, nutritional information, and opportunities for for dropouts to finish their education.

Where can we find schools that have been successful in reducing drug use?

Each year, the Department of Education recognizes public and private elementary and secondary schools that have effective in reducing student drug use. Awards go to schools that meet specific requirements, determined through written applications and on-site evaluations. The 107 schools recognized in the 1989-90 and 1990-91 school year are listed by state in the Appendix. A list of schools recognized in the 1991-92 school year for their effective drug *and* violence prevention programs will be available in Fall, 1992. Contact the Department's Division of Drug-Free Schools and Communities at (202) 401-1599.

How can colleges and universities help?

Colleges and universities can bring unique talents and resources to the fight against drugs and violence and have a important role to play in setting a good example to young people. Specifically, colleges can:

- Take the lead in forming a ***community task force*** to address National Goal Six.

- Offer ***courses for teachers*** on drug and violence prevention.

- Help local schools develop ***drug prevention curriculum*** and coordinate their own courses with those of local schools.

- Recruit ***college students and faculty*** to be ***mentors and tutors*** to local junior high and high school students.

- Prohibit alcohol and tobacco use and advertising at all ***university-sponsored events.***

- Sponsor ***alcohol and drug-free events*** for local schools and for visiting prospective students.

- Offer ***assistance to college students and employees*** with drug problems.

- ***Present a united front*** with local schools in the community and strictly enforce the college or university's drug and alcohol policy.

What statistics are available on drug use among students? On rates of school crime and violence

The National High School Senior Survey. Includes statistics on drug use and crime. Available from National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information at 1-800-SAY-NO-TO.

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Data for each state on "high-risk" activities (including alcohol, drugs, and crime) by adolescents. Contact the U.S. Centers for Disease Control at (404) 488-5332 for more details.

Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) at the Department of Education publishes summaries of studies and statistics on drug use, school security, gangs, and violence. Call them at 1-800-873-3742.

The National Crime Victimization Survey, available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at 1-800-732-3277.

National Center for Education Statistics at the Department of Educations is a source for surveys of teacher and principal views on safety, discipline, and drug use in schools, as well as on the effectiveness of programs to deal with them. Contact them at (202) 219-1333.

School Crime: A National Crime Victimization Survey includes student views on the availability of drugs and on the safety of their schools. It may be obtained from the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Ask for School Crime, NCJ-131645, 9/91.

Statistics from many of these surveys are also available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information at 1-800-SAY-NO-TO. Many states and local governments collect these types of statistics as well.

What Federal resources are available for anti-drug and violence efforts?

Grants

The U.S. Department of Education has

two types of grants available. The first type are "formula" grants to state agencies, governors' offices, and school districts for alcohol and drug prevention and education efforts. The second type of grants are awarded to local school districts, colleges and universities, and non-profit organizations on a competitive basis. For more information about these funds, contact the Department's Division of Drug-Free Schools and Communities at (202) 401-1599.

Information
A single point-of-entry for all Federal alcohol and drug clearinghouses is at 1-800-788-2800. The number for the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse is 1-800-638-8736.

Assistance
Two programs jointly run by the U.S. Departments of Education and Justice help schools undertake efforts to become safe and violence free. Known as "the National School Safety Center" and "Project SMART," they produce manuals, videos, and other resources to be used at the local level. Information about both is available from the Department of Education's Drug Planning and Outreach Staff on (202) 401-3030.

The Department of Education operates Regional Centers for Drug-Free Schools and Communities to help schools in their areas develop assessment tools and plans. They and the states they serve are listed below:

Northeast Regional Center
12 Overton Avenue
Sayville, NY 11782
(516) 589-7022
(CT, DE, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, VT)

Southeast Regional Center
The University of Louisville
Louisville, KY 40292
(502) 588-0052
(AL, DC, FL, GA, KY, NC, PR, SC, TN, VA, VI, WV)

Southwest Regional Center
The University of Oklahoma
555 Constitution, Suite 138
Norman, OK 73037-0005
(800) 234-7972
(AZ, AR, CO, KS, LA, MS, NM, OK, TX, UT)

Midwest Regional Center
1900 Spring Road
Oak Brook, IL 60521
(708) 571-4710
(IN, IL, IA, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD, WI)

Western Regional Center
101 S.W. Main St. Suite 500
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 275-9489
(AK, CA, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, WA, WY, and American trusts and territories in the Pacific.)

Schools can get help with conducting school safety assessments and implementing programs to combat violence is available from:

National School Safety Center
4165 Thousand Oaks Boulevard,
Suite 290
Westlake Village, CA 91362
(805) 373-9977

If school violence has been racially or ethnically motivated, officials may seek help from the Department's regional Desegregation Assistance Centers. They and the states they serve are listed below:

The NETWORK
300 Brickstone Square
Suite 900
Andover, MA 01810
(508) 470-1080
(CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT)

Metro Center
New York University
32 Washington Place, Rm. 72
New York, NY 10003
(212) 998-5110
(NJ, NY, PR, VI)

Mid-Atlantic Equity Center
The American University
5010 Wisconsin Ave., NW Suite 310
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 885-8517
(DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV)

Southern Education Foundation
135 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, GA 30303
404) 523-0001
(AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC,TN)

The University of Michigan
School of Education PEO, Room 1005
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259
(313) 763-9910
(IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)

Intercultural Development Research Association
5835 Callaghan, Suite 350
San Antonio, TX 78228
(512) 684-8180
(AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)

Kansas State University
School of Education
Bluemont Hall
Manhattan, KS 66506
(913) 532-6408
(IO, KS, MO, NE)

Mid-Continent Regional Laboratory
Equity Division
2550 South Parker Road, Suite 500
Aurora, CO 80014
(303) 337-0990
(CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)

Southwest Regional Laboratory
4665 Lampson Avenue
Los Alamitos, CA 90720
(310) 598-7661
(AZ, CA, NE)

INTERFACE
4800 SW Griffith Drive, Suite 202
Beaverton, OR 97005
(503) 644-5741
(AK, HI, ID, OR, WA, AS, GU, NMI, TT)

General information about the centers is available from the U.S. Department of Education at (202) 401-0344.

Weed and Seed

The "Weed and Seed" program combats violent crime, drug use, and gang activity in high-crime neighborhoods by creating partnerships between public agencies, community organizations, and individual citizens. First, law enforcement "weed out" violent criminals and drug traffickers. Then community groups and public agencies move in to "seed" the neighborhood—revitalize it with new economic, educational, and social opportunities.

Weed and Seed relies on community involvement and empowers residents to find solutions to the crime problem in their neighborhoods. In 1992 fiscal year, seventeen cities received funding from the Department of Justice. They are:

Atlanta
Los Angeles(two sites)
San Diego
Boston
Madison
Seattle
Charleston
Philadelphia
Washington
Chicago
Pittsburgh
Wilmington
Denver
Richmond
Fort Worth
San Antonio

In addition, Trenton, Kansas City, and Omaha received funding earlier from the Justice Department to serve as demonstration projects.

For further information, contact the Department of Education's Drug Planning and Outreach Staff on (202) 401-3030.

Are there any requirements we must meet before receiving Federal funds?

Before receiving Federal assistance under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, a state education agency or local school district must certify that it has in place drug and alcohol prevention programs and policies for its students and employees.

Programs for all students must include, at least:

- ***Activities for all students,*** appropriate for their age and development, about legal, social, and health consequences of drug and alcohol use and techniques for resisting peer pressure to use drugs or alcohol;
- A ***statement*** that the use of illicit drugs and the unlawful possession and use of alcohol is wrong and harmful;
- ***Standards of student conduct*** that prohibit, at a mini mum, the unlawful possession, use or distribution of drugs;
- A clear statement of the ***disciplinary sanctions*** that will result from any infraction of the policy;
- ***Information*** about ***counseling, treatment and reentry programs*** available to students;
- Distribution of copies of ***the standards of conduct and . disciplinary anctions*** to ***all students and parents;***
- Notification of parents and students that compliance with the policy is mandatory;

- Biennial review of the program's effectiveness, includ ing the consistency of enforcement and sanctions.

Employees must be subject to standards of conduct and disciplinary sanctions and be given information about counseling and treatment. They must also receive a copy of of the standards of conduct and sanctions and be told that the standards are mandatory. Employee programs must be reviewed every two years as well.

There are no federal mandates for violence prevention programs at the present time.

How will schools measure progress in addressing Goal Six?

When measuring progress toward Goal 6, the amount of drug use and violence in school is of course the bottom line. The goal will be reached only when drugs and violence have been eliminated from the school. Schools will want to use the same types of measures used to assess their drug and violence problem at the start: student and staff surveys, records of drug confiscations and arrests, incidences of crime and vandalism, and the like.

Progress, however, may not be immediately evident. Therefore, schools and communities will also want to use these objectives to determine whether they are on the right track:

- Have we established ***clear, specific rules*** on discipline and on the use, possession, and distribution of drugs and alcohol, as well as ***strong sanctions*** for violations of these rules?

- Have we developed ***close relationships*** between the school, parents, community organizations, and government agencies

- Do we have comprehensive ***drug and alcohol education programs*** in place in each grade?

More detailed suggestions for measuring progress toward the National Education Goals can be found in *Handbook for Local Goals Reports*, available from the National Education Goals Panel, 1850 M Street, NW, Suite 270, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 632-0952.

APPENDIX

Schools Recognized by the Drug-Free School Recognition Program

1989-90 and 1990-91

ALABAMA
Huffman Middle Magnet School
517 Huffman Road
Birmingham, AL 35235
(205) 838-7610

ALASKA
North Pole High School
601 West 8th Avenue
North Pole, AK 99707
(907) 488-3761

ARIZONA
Brophy College Prepatory School
4701 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85012
(602) 264-5291

Royal Palm School

8520 North 19th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85021
(602) 864-2883

CALIFORNIA
Sierra Vista High School
8470 Avenue 406
Dinuba, CA 93618
(209) 591-5732

Weldon Elementary School
150 De Witt Avenue
Clovis, CA 93612
(209) 299-2191

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Abraham Lincoln Junior High
16th & Irving Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20010
(202) 673-7345

FLORIDA
Babson Park Elementary
815 Highway Alt 27
Babson Park, FL 33827
(813) 638-1483

Frostproof Junior-Senior High
1000 North Palm Avenue
Frostproof, FL 33843
(813) 635-2221

Grove Park Elementary School
1643 Miller Street
Orange Park, FL 32073
(904) 278-2010

Haines City High School
2800 Hornet Drive
Haines City, FL 33844
(813) 422-6415

Mollie E. Ray Elementary
2000 Beecher Street
Orlando, FL 32808
(407) 295-6033

Northwestern Junior High
2100 West 45th Street
Jacksonville, FL 32209
(904) 764-1471

Parkway Middle Community School
2349 NW 175th Street
OpaLocka, FL 33056
(305) 624-9613

Pinedale Elementary School
4229 Edison Avenue
Jacksonville, FL 32205
(904) 389-5037

Spook Hill Elementary School
321 East North Avenue
Lake Wales, FL 33853
(813) 676-8568

GEORGIA
Lawrenceville Middle School
723 Hi Hope Road
Lawrenceville, GA 30243
(404) 963-6144

HAWAII
Ilima Intermediate School
91-884 Fort Weaver Road
Ewa Beach, HI 96706
(808) 689-8375

Keolu Elementary School
1416 Keolu Drive
Kailua, HI 96734
(808) 261-0977

Waialua Elementary School
67-020 Waialua Beach Road
Waialua, HI 96791
(808) 637-5282

IDAHO
Irving Junior High School
911 North Grant
Pocatello, ID 83204
(208) 232-3039

ILLINOIS
Hawthorn Junior High
201 Hawthorn Parkway
Vernon Hills, IL 60061
(708) 367-3220

Palatine High School
1111 North Rohlwing Road
Palatine, IL 60067
(708) 991-2600

St. Mary School
50 North Buffalo Grove Raod
Buffalo Grove, IL 60089
(708 459-6270

INDIANA
Emmerich Manual High School
2405 Madison Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46225
(317) 226-3816

Meadowlawn Elementary School
300 East Beach Drive
Monticello, IN 47960
(219) 583-7720

KENTUCKY
Bristow Elemetary School
300 East Beach Drive
6151 Louisville Road
Bowling Green, KY 42101
(502) 842-1960

Drakes Creek Middle School
704 Cypress Wood Way
Bowling Green, KY 42101
(502) 843-0165

Oldham County High School
P.O. Box 187
Buckner, KY 40010
(502) 222-9461

Warren Central High School
559 Morgantown Road
Bowling Green, KY 42101
(502) 842-7302

LOUISIANA
Catholic Elementary of Pointe Coupee
304 Napoleon Street
New Roads, LA 70760
(504) 638-9313

John James Audubon Elementary
200 West Loyola Drive
Kenner, LA 70065
(504) 466-0525

Mount Carmel Academy
7027 Milne Boulevard
New Orleans, LA 70124
(504) 288-7626

Norbert Rillieux Elementary
7121 River Road
Waggaman, LA 70094
(504) 436-8336

MARYLAND
Towson High School
69 Cedar Avenue
Towson, MD 21204
(301) 887-3608

MASSACHUSETTS
The John Dewey Academy
Searles Castle, 389 Main Street
Great Barrington, MA 01230
(413) 528-9800

MICHIGAN
Andrews Academy
Garland Avenue
Berrien Springs, MI 49104
(616) 471-3138

MINNESOTA
Clear Springs Elementary
5701 Highway 101
Minnetonka, MN 55345
(612) 934-3993

Glencoe Middle School
1103 East 11th Street
Glencoe, MN 56547
(612) 864-3112

Glyndon-Felton High School
513 Parke Avenue
Glyndon, MN 56547
(218) 498-2263

St. John the Baptist
845 Second Avenue NW
New Brighton, MN 55112
(612) 633-1522

MISSISSIPPI
Bayou View Elementary
Washington and 51st Street
Gulfport, MS 39507
(601) 865-4626

Bayou View Junior High School
212 43rd Street
Gulfport, MS 39507
(601) 865-4633

Central Elementary School
1043 Pass Road
Gulfport, MS 39507
(601) 865-4649

Central Junior High School

P.O. Box 220
Gulfport, MS 39502
(601) 865-4649

Higgins Middle School
1000 Elmwood Street
McComb, MS 39648
(601) 684-2038

Kate Griffin Junior High School
2814 Davis Street
Meridian, MS 39301
(601) 484-4073

MISSOURI
Brown Elementary School
3325 Chicory Creek Lane
Florissant, MO 63031
(314) 837-6550

Jefferson Junior High School
713 Rogers Street
Columbia, MO 65201
(314) 886-2660

Lawson Elementary School
1830 Charbonier Road
Florissant, MO 63031
(314) 837-2662

Oakland Junior High School
3405 Oakland Place
Columbia, MO 65202
(314) 886-2710

MONTANA
Browning Middle School
129 First Avenue SE
Browning, MT 59417
(406) 338 -2725

NEBRASKA
Boys Town High School
Boys Town, NE 68010
(402) 498-1800

Christ the King Catholic School
831 South 88th Street
Omaha, NE 68114
(402) 391-0977

Creighton Prepatory School
7400 Western Avenue
Omaha, NE 68114
(402) 393-1190

Gering Junior High School
800 Q Street
Gering, NE 69341
(308) 436-3123

Wegner Middle School
Boys Town, NE 68010
(402) 498-1820

NEW JERSEY
Howell High School
Squankum-Yellowbrook Road
FArmingdale, NJ 07727
(201) 431-8494

Ocean Township High School
West Park Avenue
Oakhurst, NJ 07755
(201) 531-5650

NEW MEXICO
Anthony Elementary School
Drawer AE
Anthony, NM 88021
(505) 882-4561

Washington Middle School
1101 Park SW
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 764-2000

NEW YORK
Katherine A. Deasy Elementary
Dosoris Lane & Forest Avenue
Glen Clove, NY 11542
(516) 759-7316

OHIO
Alfred Holbrook Elementary
700 Holbrook Avenue
Lebanon, OH 45036
(513) 932-2899

Anderson High School
7560 Forest Road
Cincinnati, OH 45255
(513) 232-2772

Berry Intermediate School
21 Oakwodd Avenue
Lebanon, OH 45036
(513) 932-9390

Eastmoor Middle School

3450 Medway Avenue
Columbus, OH 43213
(614) 365-6166

William McKinley Elementary
1200 Lost Nation Road
Willoughby, OH 44094
(216) 942-1525

OKLAHOMA
Stilwell High School
1801 West Locust
Stilwell, OK 74960
(918) 696-7276

Taft Elementary School
1002 Sequoyah Drive
Enid, OK 73703
(405) 234-5957

West Mid High School
1919 West Boyd
Norman, OK 73069
(405) 364-1339

OREGON
Alameda Elementary School
2732 NE Fremont
Portland, OR 97212
(503) 288-6036

Oceanlake Elementary School
2420 NE 22nd Street
Lincoln City, OR 97367
(503) 994-5296

PENNSYLVANIA
Neshaminy High School
2001 Old Lincoln Highway
Langhorne, PA 19047
(215) 752-6412

RHODE ISLAND
Cranston High School West
80 Metropolitan Avenue
Cranston, RI 02920
(401) 785-0400

North Providence High School
1828 Mineral Spring Avenue
North Providence, RI 02904
(401) 353-3852

SOUTH DAKOTA
Red Cloud School

Holy Rosary Mission
Pine Ridge, SD 57770
(605) 867- 1289

TENNESSEE
Frayser Elementary
1602 Dellwood
Memphis, TN 38127
(901) 357-3840

Riverdale Elementary School
7391 Neshoba Road
Germantown, TN 38138
(901) 756-2300

TEXAS
All Saints Episcopal School
P.O. Box 64545
Lubbock, TX 79423
(806) 745-7701

Anderson Fifth Grade School
7401 Wheatley Street
Houston, TX 77088
(713) 447-1604

Belton High School
P.O. Box 300
Belton, TX 76513
(817) 939-5884

Bridgeport Middle School
1400 Highway 380
Bridgeport, TX 76026
(817) 683-2273

Castle Hills Elementary School
101 Honeysuckle
San Antonio, TX 78213
(512) 342-7552

Crockett Elementary School
1300 Girard
San Marcos, TX 78666
(512) 353-6790

Crockett Junior High School
2301 North Conover Street
Odessa, TX 79760
(915) 332-1451

Gene Howe Elementary School
5108 Pico
Amarillo, TX 79110
(806) 355-6501

Kenedy High School
401 Highway 719
Kenedy, TX 78119
(512) 583-3494

Klein Forest High School
11400 Misty Valley
Houston, TX 77066
(713) 586-4550

Leoline Horton Pre-Kindergarten
102 South Iowa
Weslaco, TX 78596
(512) 968-1526

Little Elm Middle School
500 Lobo Lane, Box 9
Little Elm, TX 75068
(214) 292-3200

Mendez Middle School
5106 Village Square
Austin, TX 78702
(512) 462-3933

Pflugerville High School
1301 West Pecan
Pflugerville, TX 78660
(512) 251-2238

Tomball High School
13705 Sandy Lane
Tomball, TX 77345
(713) 357-3220

UTAH

Highland High School
2166 South 1700 East
Salt Lake City, UT 84106
(801) 484-4343

Lehi High School
180 North 500 East
Lehi, UT 84043
(801) 768-3536

Murray High School
5440 South State Street
Murray, UT 84107
(801) 264-7460

Pleasant Grove High School
700 East 200 South
Pleasant Grove, UT 84062
(801) 785-8700

Rose Park Elementary School
1130 Sterling Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
(801) 533-3063

VIRGINIA

Franklin High School
310 Crescent Drive
Franklin, VA 23851
(804) 562-5187

Homer L. Hines Middle School
6160 Jefferson Avenue
Newport News, VA 23605
(804) 599-8925

Norview High School
1070 Middleton Place
Norfolk, VA 23513
(804) 441-5865

Virginia Episcopal School
400 VES Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503
(804) 384-6221

WASHINGTON

Cheney Junior HIgh School
2716 North Sixth Street
Cheney, WA 99004
(509) 458-6285

Illahee Junior HIgh School
36001 1st Avenue South
Federal Way, WA 98003
(206) 838-1604

Stevens Middle School
1139 West 14th
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(206) 452-3825

WISCONSIN

Eagle Elementary School
810 East Main Street
Eagle, WE 53119
(414) 594-2148

Roncalli High School
2000 Mirro Drive
Manitowoc, WI 54220
(414) 682-8801

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